



THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 22ND, 1898.

NUMBER 47

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.
The Italian Line of Steamers

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large stock-shops and efficient plant are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. Limited, have depots at St. Vincent, Cape Verde, Montevideo, La Plata, and at the chief Brazil ports, and amongst others supply coal under contract at Rio de Janeiro.

The Brazilian Government:
Her Britannic Majesty's Government.
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies,
The New Zealand Shipping Company, &c., &c.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio de Janeiro at Conceição Island.

Tug Bonts always ready for service.

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Ballast supplied to ships.

Establishments:—Wilson, Sons & Co. Limited, London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Aires and La Plata.

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SUCCESSORS TO W. R. CANNALS & CO.

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11, Rua da Quitanda, SÃO PAULO.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialities, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

J. G. V. MENDES

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Wall Clocks and Regulators,
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Watches of gold, silver and nickel, for ladies and gentlemen.
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English, French and German spoken.

Repairs made on all descriptions of clocks and watches.

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RUA DO OUVIDOR 32

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QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

119 Rua da Quitanda

Caixa no Correio 16

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Receive orders for all descriptions of Merchandise from Europe and the United States of America.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR:

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BRIDGE WORK OF THE UNION BRIDGE CO.,

and all Railway supplies, both European and American.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

Established, 1831.

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: Norton, Megaw & Co. Ltd.

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Philadelphia, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd.

A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS SÃO FELIX,

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Norton Megaw & Co., Ltd.

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Rio de Janeiro.

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THE HARTMAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY.

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 25,000 locomotives and over 50,000 freight cars, besides in general use on passenger cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars at one hour's notice.

For further information apply to their

Sole representatives in Brazil

Norton Megaw & Co. Ltd.

58, Primeiro de Março,

Rio de Janeiro

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,

NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1850.

Reorganized, 1870.

ENGRAVERS AND DESIGNERS OF BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS, LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS, DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, STAMPS, &c., in the Roman and most artistic style FROM STEEL PLATES.

With special attention to the most perfect and efficient. Special papers manufactured exclusively for use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.

Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

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GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Porto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.

Exporters of Madeira Wines

G. FRELLER & Co.

Bordeaux,

Exporters of Bordeaux Wines

E. RENV MARTIN & Co.

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne Cognacs and Liquors of the best brands

Rua da Afanega, 33.

THE BRAZILIAN CONTRACTS CORPORATION LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—8 Great Winchester St., London.

AGENCY IN RIO DE JANEIRO

49, RUA DO HOSPICIO, 1st floor.

Telegraphic Address:—Brazilian—Rio.

Executes contracts and furnishes material for railways water and gas works, edifices and all other works, sells and imports machinery and materials for agriculture or any other branch of industry; imports merchandise of any and every description; constructs ships, launches, lighters, boats, etc., exports and accepts domestic produce on consignment.

All communications should be addressed to:

The Brazilian Contracts Corporation, Ltd.

CARLOS F. HARGREAVES,

Resident Director.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Representatives of

GORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.

of Cardiff and London

Colliery Proprietors.

Coal Depots in all the principal ports of the world. A constant and fresh supply of Gory's Merthyr Steam Coal always in stock.

Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

Engineering Works.

Repairs to ships, launches, machinery, lighters, etc., effected with the utmost possible dispatch.

OFFICES:

Edifício da Bolsa, Salas 28 and 27

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P. O. Box 774

Insurance.

PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of
March 24th, 1887.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and mer-
chandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the
most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

2, Rua General Camará—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an Insur-
ance policy for the Alchison Topeka and Santa Fé
Railway Company, United States of America, for the
amount of \$17,500,000 (17,500,000), having received
the respective premium amounting to \$169,109.00
£25,250.

No other company has ever taken so large a risk up
to the present date.

THE MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund £ 500,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro :

G. C. Anderson.

2, Rua General Camará—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital £2,100,000

Accumulated Funds £8,250,000

Insures against the risks of fire, houses, goods and
merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua do Catelarin.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE
FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed) £2,127,500

Reserve fund 678,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro :

Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 50, Rua 1º de Março.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund ... 1,328,751 "

Agent : P. E. Swanwick.

57, Rua 1º de Março—2nd floor.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro.

Youle & Co.

No. 58, Rua 1º de Março.

NORTH BRITISH AND MER-
CANTILE INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1896 ... £12,844,572

Authorized Capital 5,000,000

Subscribed Capital 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

107, Rua da Quitanda.

QUAKER OATS

FOR BREAKFAST PORRIDGE.

The pure Quaker rolled white oats are recommended
to all who desire a

HEALTHFUL AND ECONOMICAL DIET
unequalled by any cereal food offered to the public
Sold in Two pound packages.

VICTORIA STORE

RUA DO OUVIDOR 46 a 48

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:
Through express trains leave the Central station
daily at 6 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. (dormitory); returning
leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitory).
Change of cars both ways at Taubaté.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting
with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambú and Lins Railway:
Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro,
thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.
Juliz de Fora, Barbosena, Onro Preto, etc.

Through express trains leave Central station daily
at 5 a. m. and 8 p. m. Connects with all trains
along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that rail-
way. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.,
the first running through to Barbosena, and the sec-
ond to Entre Rios.

Bello Horizonte:
Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main
line of Central railway, at 7:30 p. m. and 11:30 a. m.,
the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis:
Buenos leaves the Trípita pier at 7 a. m. (Sundays
and holidays 7:30 a. m.) for Mand pier in connection with
railway to Petropolis and back, also at 4 p. m. for
Petropolis, Sundays and holidays excepted. By all
land route passengers leave Central Railway station by
suburban trains at 6:30 a. m. and 3 p. m. for S. Francisco
Xavier station (fare 400 reis) and there transfer to
the highway station at Leopoldina Railway and return
leave daily, Sundays and holidays included, at 7:15 a. m.
and 5:45 p. m. for Petropolis.

Returning from Petropolis, the all land route trains
leave at 6 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. daily, Sundays and
holidays, included, for S. Francisco Xavier station
where transfer is made to suburban train on Central
Railway (additional fare 400 reis). The through trains
leave Petropolis at 7:30 a. m. (except on Sun days
and holidays) and 3:30 p. m. for Mand pier and return
for Petropolis. An additional through train also leaves
Petropolis at 9 a. m. on Saturdays only (holidays
excepted).

Nova Friburgo:
Buenos leaves the Praça das Marilhas at 5:30 a. m. daily
and at 7:30 p. m. on Saturdays, in connection with the
Lopodina Railway at Santa Anna de Marília. Returning
trains leave Nova Friburgo at 7:30 p. m. daily, and at
6:30 a. m. on Mondays. Express train leaves Marília
on Saturdays at 5:30 p. m. and return leaves Rio at 2:30 p. m.,
and returning leaves Friburgo at 5:30 a. m.

Corcovado:
Regular trains, week days, leave S. Rio Comprido
Vello, Laranjeiras, at 8 and 11 a. m. and at 5:30 p. m.,
returning leave the summit at 7:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m.,
at 4:30 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays,
the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8:30 and 11 a. m.; de-
scending 2:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 8 p. m. Each train gives
the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

N.B.—Travellers will oblige by notifying Editor of
any changes in the foregoing details that may be
experienced and of which no public announcement
has been made by the Railway authorities.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. Charles Page Brynau

Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 8, Rua Visconde de Ita

burary, opposite Custom House. Petropolis.

EDMUND C. H. PHILLIPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua

1º de Março. EUGENE SEIBER Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua

Visconde de Itaboraite, opposite Custom House.

WILLIAM C. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the

Church will be closed for repairs. The services will

be held every Sunday at 10 o'clock in the morning in

the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association,
Rua da Quitanda, opposite the Marília Hotel, at 10
a. m. and 7 p. m. on Sundays and at 11 a. m. and
7 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preach-
ing at 7 p. m.

7, Rua Arco, 8, Domingos.

65, Rua do Aqueducto.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo

de S. Joaquin, No. 170.—Divine service in Portu-
guese on Sundays, 7:30 a. m. and 7 p. m.; in
English at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy
Scriptures, at 5 a. m. Gospel preaching at
6:30 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preach-
ing at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo de

Couture, 2nd floor at 12 a. m. on Sundays, 7:30 a. m.
meeting service Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Portuguese
services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays, 7 p. m.
on Wednesdays.—W. A. TULLY, Pastor.

SUNDAY SCHOOL, 11 a. m. at Fabrian Carlos, Sundays, 11 a. m. and

4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERKUMER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da

Barreira, Services in Portuguese every Sunday at
11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and at 7 p. m. Thursdays

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Santa Anna.

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and
7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastors.

CHAS. D. MACCARTHY, D. D., Pastors.

Cinza 352

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 40, Rua

de Santa Anna, 2º andar, Esplanada do Riachuelo.

Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays

7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor.

Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

Dr. William Freudtich Eisenlohr, German Physi-

cian. Office 78, Rua Central Camará. Consulting

hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Britany, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of

Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary

passages. Radical cure of hernia, hemorrhoids,
tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical

operations. Consultations from 11 to 3 p. m., Rua da

Quitanda, No. 42.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20

Rua de Ajuda.—H. C. TICKNER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S

AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale,
the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French,
German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READ-

ING ROOM.—Rua Gonçalves Dias, 100.—Open from
noon to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Read and Reading Room

to, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperial), 3rd floor;
W. J. LEMMY, Minister. Gifts of books, magazines,
papers, etc., also of left-off clothing will be

gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 37, Cam-

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—

No. 30, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open

from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours

from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Nicolas A. Rodriguez,
President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary;

R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—Sanlago telegrams of the 14th announce
the resignation of Barros Arana from the Chilean
boundary commission, because of a criticism
published by Dr. Walker Martinez, and the
appointment of General Martinez to take
his place. It is stated that the Chilean side of
the case will be submitted to the Queen before
the end of the month.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—There was a violent *pampero* at the River
Plate on the 18th inst.

—The Argentine oval budget for 1899 has
been estimated at \$11,800,000 paper currency.

—The Uruguayan government has lately
ordered twelve millions of postage stamps
from Waterlow & Sons, London.

—The minister of war has prepared his
budget for 1899 for an army of 15,000 men at
\$10,406,656, paper money, and \$250,000 gold.

—The violent storm which broke over
Buenos Aires and Montevideo on Saturday
last continued throughout Sunday, and is said
to have caused much damage.

—Mail exported goods to the value of
\$5,875,000 to Argentina in the first nine
months of this year, and imported \$1,955,615
worth of goods from there during the same
period.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 14th says
that the cruiser "Guibault" will leave for
England in December for repairs. It is a
curious circumstance, surely, that a new vessel
should so soon be in need of repairs.

—The misadventures of the last two years of
the Argentine national guards have cost a
trifle over \$5,000,000 paper money. The
railway companies pocketed a gold sum for
moving the troops, and it was also useful to
various contractors and purveyors.

—Numerous arrests have lately been made
on the Uruguayan frontiers because of the an-
ticipated invasion of revolutionists. It would
be a great service to Uruguay were Argentina
and Brazil to impose severe restraints on the
men who are trying to incite a revolution.

—The Brazilian consul in this city, Sr.
Barroso Bastos, has received instructions to
leave the consulate here and to proceed to
Liverpool and take charge of the Brazilian
consulate there. This news will be received
with satisfaction by the shipping agents—
Times, Buenos Aires.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 18th says
the Italian situation has been altered to leave
the Rio for the River Plate as soon as the new
President has been elected, because of the
appearance of yellow fever on the "Carlos
Alberto." It is curious how quickly they find
these things out at the River.

—We have heard with regret of the resigna-
tion of Mr. Ronald Bridgett, H. B. M. Consul
in Buenos Aires, who relies on a well-earned
pension. Mr. Bridgett was one of the most
prominent figures in Buenos Aires society for
many years and no gathering of English-
speaking men down there was complete with-
out his cheery presence. We cordially hope
that he will be able to enjoy the *otium con-*
gruunt for many years to come.

—The tumbling down of the gold premium
is attracting the attention of estancieros all
along the line. The worst of all this business
is that articles of first necessity do not cheapen.
It is a species of case where revenue in paper
falls off and expenditure remains at its old
basis. An estanciero yesterday satirically
remarked that, if things went on as they were
going, it would be the compulsory fashion to
wear sheepskins instead of woven cloth. How
such gear would feel in summer is better
imagined than experienced.—Times, Buenos
Aires, Nov. 9.

—Here is a sublime piece of good example
laconically expressed in the following tele-
gram from Paraguay: "Assunção, October
30.—During the ceremony of the inauguration
of the assembly of merchants and artisans,
which took place to-day, the vice-president of
the republic, Don Francisco Isidoro, shut
through the bug Dr. Francisco Colas, mem-
ber of the Supreme Court of Justice: he is
dying." The patient is still alive, and we
hope he will recover. Meanwhile, let it be
known to all nations that the vice-president
of Paraguay carries a revolver to church and
that His Excellency can hit a judge with a
bullet at close range.—Southern Cross, Buenos
Aires.

—Smuggling appears to be life in the neigh-
borhood of Montevideo and the authori-
ties there have made several large hauls of
contraband goods from ocean-going steamers.
With regard to smuggling in this port we may
add that it still flourishes and will continue to
do so until a regular service is established by
river police. Although several hauls are con-
tinually being made here the business contin-
ues to increase and the most daring smugglers
and those who do things on a large scale get
off scot-free, despite those whose duty it is to
put a stop to it. We have heard of cases in
which large business firms here have been able
to equip their houses with all their goods and in
this way be able to sell them at far below the
average prices, to their advantage, and to the
disadvantage of those who endeavour to com-
pete with them and who have to lower their
prices in order to retain regular customers.—
Times, Buenos Aires.

—The well-known firm of M. S. Bagley &
Co. of Buenos Aires has been turned into a
limited liability company with a capital of
£210,000 divided into 86,000 seven percent.
cumulative shares and 86,000 ordinary shares.
The purchase money was fixed at £195,000, of
which £143,333 was payable in ordinary shares.
Messrs. Bagley have made a good thing of
their *tres cosas buenas*, and have added a
fourth in the shape of sterling gold.

—The Times of Argentina says that Mr.
Bulrich, the new intendant of Buenos Aires,
evidently does not believe in his staff of clerks,
for he has caused notices to be put up in
the municipal building in which the public
are informed that if they are not attended to
by the staff they may apply to him for redress.
This is a good measure and perhaps a little
more work and perhaps less cigarette smoking.
There is an opening for two or three dozen
intendentes of Mr. Bulrich's type in South
America, but they are not easily found.
Mr. Bulrich is applying himself to his new
task with the same assiduity that made his
private business the huge success it is, and
made his name synonymous with that of an
upright and capable business man. We are
glad to see that he has also taken the ques-
tion of revenue and expenditure in hand, from
which Buenos Aires is likely to reap surprising
results.)

COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

For many years various attempts have been
made to reproduce natural colors by photo-
graphy. All of them, however, have failed.
After many years of experiments, Dr. Sella
of Berlin, claims to have succeeded in defini-
tely solving the problem by perfecting a
process which, from an artistic and a practical
point of view, gives complete satisfaction.
The process is said to be the only practical and
commercially valuable one for reproducing
in exactitude the colors of nature, while the
cost is merely nominal. Numerous specimens
were recently on view at 1 Northumberland
Avenue, London, at copies of famous pictures,
groups of flowers, delicate butterflies, tape-
stries, carpets, and a variety of other objects.
These are produced by a series of three or
four paintings upon films of gelatine, and the
colors when combined are in perfect accord for
their brilliancy and softness. The achievement
will effect a revolution in the arts of photo-
graphy and color printing. Among the speci-
mens exhibited at the office in Northumberland
Avenue are portraits in colors taken from life.
The tones are peculiarly delicate and the
shading of color is excellent.

INSECTS AND DISEASE.

Nothing could more strikingly illustrate
the importance of small things than the large
role which is now attributed to the mosquito
in the etiology of some of the most serious
and widespread diseases which the human
race is subject. It is truly said that what
prevents the successful colonization of many
tropical countries and what throws the greatest
obstacle in the way of civilization of a good
government in vast regions of Central Africa,
is not climate, not distance from home, and
not inhumanity on the part of the natives.
The obstacle is malaria and now we find that
the prevalence of malaria so far as man is
concerned depends on the mosquito, and that
this pestilent little insect, in addition to ir-
ritating and annoying, is the means by which
the poison of malaria is propagated and dis-
tributed. For years back botanists have
known the important part played by birds
in the scattering of seed, and of insects in the
distribution of the pollen of plants, and it
seems not unlikely that pathologists will have
to recognize, in a much larger degree than has
till lately been done, the large part taken by
the subordinate forms of life by which we are
surrounded—our cattle, our horses, our dogs
and cats, our flies, our mosquitoes, and perhaps
even our fleas—in distributing disease from
man to man, and, as is stated in regard to
the mosquito and malaria, in deciding whether
the extension of our empire over great areas
of the globe's surface shall be possible or not.
—Hospital.

—Miss Shepley: "Oh, just look at that what
rising and falling in the breeze. How beau-
tiful it is!"
Mr. Chyman: "Ah, but you ought to see it
rising and falling in the Corn Exchange."

That Arabs have a curious legend to account
for the ostrich's residence in the desert. On
a certain appointed day, so the story runs, all
creatures begin to meet together to decide upon
their respective order and precedence. All
went smoothly, until the ostrich, pleading his
inability to fly, dismounted the birds, and re-
fused to take rank with the mammals. These
however, would have nothing to say to a crea-
ture clothed, not with fur, but with feathers;
while the birds, when it went dejectedly back,
repudiated it also, as being a traitor to its race.
But the ostrich was equal to the occasion, and
declared that, being neither mammal nor bird,
it must be an angel; whereupon all the other
animals indignantly rushed upon it, and drove
it before them into the desert, where it has
lived in solitude ever since, with no one to
contradict it. It is sheer affectation of mo-
desty that induces the bird to hide its head in
the sand when it finds itself approached by
strangers.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 3,500,000
 Capital paid up..... 150,000
 Reserve fund..... 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies.

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA
 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
 PRÉLOS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
 BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
 NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Cusick & Co., LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., LONDON.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,

nachs. PARIS.

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., HAMBURG.

GENOVA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December,
 1887 by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft
 in Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-
 burg, Hamburg.

Capital. 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Cruz 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Cruz 108.)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto
 Gesellschaft, Berlin
 and corre-
 spondents.
 N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
 and corre-
 spondents.
 N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
 and corre-
 spondents.
 N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
 and corre-
 spondents.

England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London

and corre-
spondents.

France..... Credit Foncier, Paris and branches

and corre-
spondents.Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Agnes and corre-
spondents.

and any other countries.

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks,

shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank-
ing business.

Peter van der
 Directors

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 501, of 15th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realized do. 800,000
 Reserve fund. 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, Rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos
 Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.
 London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... 500,000
 Reserve fund..... 300,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO,
 BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
 Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co., LONDON.

Messrs. J. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., PARIS.

HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany,

Messrs. Rossi & Co.,

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A.,

NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and

transacts every description of banking business.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Fra 10,000,010 (Ten million Francs.)

BRANCH OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office:

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-

ris and agencies.

Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-

veloppement du Commerce et de

l'industrie en France, and agencies

Heine & Co., Paris.

Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.

Victor Kretschmer & Co., Paris.

Citien Bank of London, Limited.

London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Paris Bank, Limited.

Lazard Frères & Co.,

Henry Schroder & Co.,

Kleinwort Sons & Co.,

A. Ruffer & Sons.

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches

Breitner Bank, Dresden and branches

Schroder Gebroeders & Co. Hamburg

Contat Hirsch Dornier, Hamburg

Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg

Behrens & Sohn, Hamburg

Correspondents in all chief cities

J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co

and their correspondents

Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon

Banco Commerciale Italiana, Genova

Milan, Torino.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest for a certain time, executes orders for

purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc and trans-

acts every description of banking business.

Henri Joly.

Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and
 beneficial in all affections of the stomach
 and intestines, are obtainable in all places
 where a post-office exists; the manufactur-
 er will forward by registered mail on re-
 ceipt of any given address, if accompanied by
 money: 1 box for £2.500, 1/2 dozen boxes for
 125000 and one dozen boxes for 205000.
 Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MI-
 RANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor,
 Rio de Janeiro

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

Realized Capital. Rs. 110.150.200\$000

N. B. This capital to be
 reduced to Rs. 100,000,000 in accordance with
 the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. Rs. 19.537.044\$811

Profits in suspense. Rs. 9.075.823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco,
 Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Besterro,
 Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons

London and County Banking Co. Ltd.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd.

LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

PARIS.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.

HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal.

LISBON.

Opens accounts current:

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of

stocks, shares etc., and transacts every

description of banking business.

ON BOARD THE "OREGON."

The year which is drawing swiftly to its
 close has seen many social events which
 gave pleasure to our American and English
 colonies, but in all probability the majority
 of those who were on board the U. S. bat-
 tleship *Oregon* on Wednesday the 16th inst.
 of the invitation of the captains and officers
 of the American warships in Rio harbor will
 give the palm to that particular occasion.
 With receptions on land we are all familiar,
 but a reception on shipboard has a rare fa-
 cination for all landsmen and a still greater
 attraction for ladies. But to be invited on
 board a terrible warship fresh from an epoch-
 making fight, to dance beneath the mighty
 guns that have given an added glory to the
 Stars and Stripes, in clasp hands with the men
 that directed and served these guns was for
 most the event of a life time outside of the
 births, marriages and deaths of their own
 families.

Every member of the American colony
 here in Rio was expected to be present, and
 the numbers who turned up on board were an
 excellent proof of how thoroughly they ap-
 preciated the occasion. A still more eloquent
 proof of the importance of the function was
 afforded by the true blue U. S. Fishers, who not
 knowing whether the Anglo-American alliance
 had been signed or not, considered themselves
 Americans for the nonce and accepted the ap-
 peal invitation, and none were more pleased
 than the captains and officers of the U. S.
 squadron at the tribute. The invitations sent
 out by the officers were immediately responded
 to by a host of ladies who had no immediate
 interest in the Anglo-American alliance. The best
 known families in Rio and most distinguished
 officers of the Brazilian navy were present.

Officers in full uniform were at the steps of
 the *Casé Capatzen* to see to the speedy trans-
 port of the visitors to the *Oregon*, and the
 launch service went as if by clockwork. At
 the accommodation ladders of the *Oregon*,
 the building of the American Navy, officers
 were on hand to attend to the visitors. On
 deck Captains Albert S. Barker and Silas W.
 Terry surrounded by their officers welcomed
 all comers with hearty handshakes, beaming
 smiles and kindly greetings, sustained by the
 dignified presence of the American minister.
 The quarter deck was a carefully draped and
 covered with the flags of all nations conspicu-
 ously amongst them being those of the
 Brazilian and American flags gracefully in-
 twined. The terrible guns that had wrought
 such havoc at Santiago looked peaceful when
 they were draped from their turrets under
 the softened light of multi-colored lighting,
 and the men that had been behind them look-
 ed more peaceful still as they walked round
 side by side with pretty women prettily dressed,
 or urged their sterner visitors into com-
 ingly arranged little cabins on hospitable
 porches bent. Nothing could exceed the
 courtesy of those officers. They were rather
 warriors, but they were also trained entertainers.
 Of their naval skill you could only judge
 by their years and their uniform stripes.
 Of their entertaining skill you could only
 judge by your own contented feelings, as all
 their actions were so simply and heartily
 done, that one felt the force of the saying that
 the highest art is the concealment of art. The
 ladies found their curiosity most aroused by a
 diving dress rigged up against a turret at full
 life length, which appeared all the more real-
 istic from having a long reel in hand to make
 it appear something between a diver of to-day
 and a medieval knight in armor. They had
 little chance to see the many other curiosities
 of which the ship contains many, as the gallant
 officers were anxious to secure them as part-
 ners in dances to the strains of the ship's band

or to entertain them in the ward-room where
 a *vaudeville* lunch was set out, and where Mr.
 Eugene Seeger, the U. S. consul general, and
 Mr. John T. Lewis, the U. S. vice-consul-
 general, admirably seconded the captains and
 officers in attention to the guests. The most
 ubiquitous figures amongst the officers were
 those of Lieut. Commander Arthur P. Nazzari
 and Dr. Frank B. Stephenson who were all
 things to everybody, dancing with the ladies
 and giving the men an admirable time. No
 matter what the nationalities of the visitors,
 the officers could speak to them in their own
 tongue, and French and German were as freely
 spoken as our mother tongue. This is to the
 credit of our naval officers. To the credit of
 the foreign ladies he said that the vast
 majority of them could speak English very
 prettily. H. E. the American minister must
 have felt proud of him so admirably with
 the entertainment of Brazilian and foreign
 guests. The language of diplomacy was
 rarely ever more enthusiastically employed in
 words between representatives of friendly na-
 tions than it was in the captain's cabin of
 the *Oregon* on that occasion.

We had not a moment unoccupied from the
 time we reached the ship until we left it
 again, and for our part we were glad to find
 that the heavy swell in the bay prevented the
Oregon from being brought up astern of the
Oregon and connected with her by a bridge.
 This inability was a source of trouble to the
 officers as they would have liked to have had
 the beautiful proportions of the *Oregon* inspec-
 ted as well. But the many curiosities of the
Oregon were sufficient for one afternoon and
 it would have required another afternoon to
 see those of the *Oregon*. After several officers
 had snuggled us into sunny airy cabins and
 prepared us physically and spiritually for the
 descent, Asst. Engineer Charles P. Burt gen-
 erally offered to show us the regions below.
 Only too glad to see the engine rooms and
 stoke holes where the soot-grimed
 heroes waged our fought the famous
 chase after the *Christobal Colon*, we went
 heat and dirt, with all the excitement of bat-
 tle, few of its satisfactions and liable at any
 moment to be snuck like rats in a trap, we
 went down. All was quick and span in this
 glorious day of the piping times of peace, and
 the ventilation was perfect, although the tem-
 perature was high enough in the engine room
 to satisfy a salamander unaccustomed to actual
 fire. Under full steam and in action, we would
 have preferred being sent to Flavy's gun-
 locker from the deck above, but we confess to
 a preference for taking our chance amongst
 the rough-riders rather than being on hand
 the *Oregon* off Santiago. We were shown the
 hydraulic arrangements for loading the heavy
 guns but time was too limited to examine
 them as fully as we kept so long as we
 thought it a pity to keep so long as we
 young officer from a day on deck. But
 with his whole soul in his profession he would
 not permit us to leave the engine-room until
 he had seen the bridge telegraph of the
Christobal Colon which is preserved for the
 moment in the engine room of the *Oregon*
 and will doubtless eventually find a place of
 high honor in a naval museum in the United
 States. Once in the free air, Lieut. Com-
 mander Nazzari was wonderfully at hand, and
 Dr. Stephenson and Lieut. Shipman of the
 U. S. Legation were organizing another of
 the many informal dances to the music of the
 nattering band.

Commander Nazzari supplied us with a
 capable guide to go over the ship, and soon
 we were deep in heavy guns of great calibre
 and quick firing guns, of which a description
 would be out of place here. Our guide was
 however careful to show us several trophies
 recovered from the *Christobal Colon* displayed
 about the ship, conspicuous amongst which
 was a long-handled sword from that ill-fated
 vessel, not battered but blistered sufficiently to
 make it an object of great interest not only
 now but in future days as a trophy of the
 great naval fight under modern conditions.

Another trophy, curiously enough, was a
 great black pig—but a Yankee pig—but a
 Spanish pig saved from the wreck of Admiral
 Cervera's gallant ship, that had thrived and
 fattened under the care of the ship's company.
 Feeling itself to be a prisoner, this Spanish pig
 —beg pardon, *chacho*—patriotically refused
 to stand up while visitors were on board, with
 congratulations being offered to officers and
 crew on their victory of Santiago. The ship's
 company were splendidly lodged for winter as
 well as summer quarters, and seemed as happy
 as the day is long. They spoke to us of the
 concert we mention in another place and
 spoke with pride of their share in the memor-
 able fight, but with especial pride that
 amongst the squadron they had Gunner Char-
 ette of the *Fora* and Boatswain Murphy of
 the *Calle*, two of the heroes chosen from
 numberless volunteers to accompany Lieut.
 Richmond Pearson Hobson in the desperate
 enterprise of sinking the *Merrimac*. The
 whole day on board the "Bulldog" of the
 American Navy was of the most enjoyable
 description, and everyone came away feeling
 that a memorable day had been spent. Cap-
 tains Barker and Terry were as infatigable
 in speeding the parting guests as in receiving
 the coming ones, and we can only believe
 the gallant captains and their officers enjoyed
 the afternoon half as much as their visitors
 did—but that seems impossible. As we left
 the ship we found that all the ladies in the
 launch with us wore a black belt with rib-
 bon of the official pattern, appropriately prolong-
 ed bearing the legend "U. S. S. *Oregon*" in gilt let-
 ters—a rich heft to hand down to their
 children.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

Nov. 14.—The *New York Herald* says that orders have been given by the secretary of the navy to mobilise the fleet in Hampton roads, for the *Oregon* and *Java* to wait in Rio de Janeiro for the result of the Paris conference. The American squadron which is expected to visit England and other parts of Europe shortly will be under the orders of Admiral Schley.

The American minister in Paris is reported to have said that should Spain not yield to the demands made, the U. S. will present an ultimatum.

The dockyards are working unceasingly to fit out a fleet of cruisers, which will be sent to Spain in case of a rupture of negotiations.

Nov. 15.—The Philippine Junta complains that now the war is over, the Americans treat the Tagalos as enemies refusing to give them support and guarantees, while at the same time they treat Spain to the most friendly favors.

A great fire has destroyed the whole of Dawson city in the Klondike region.

Nov. 16.—The fire in Dawson city was caused by a woman who, disputing with another in a tavern, threw a petroleum lamp at her. The damage is estimated at half-a-million dollars.

Nov. 17.—General Otis reports that the situation of the Spanish in Iloilo is very perilous as they are surrounded by the insurgents.

The 1st January next has been definitely fixed as the latest date for the total evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish.

Nov. 18.—After a cabinet meeting to-day the ministers informed the press that the negotiations in Paris were going on very satisfactorily. It is thought that the government has reason to believe that Spain will yield.

The *Sun* publishes news from Tokyo confirming the Russo-Chinese treaty.

Nov. 19.—General Alger has received telegrams from Porto Rico reporting affairs between native roughs and some American soldiers. A strict inquiry will be held.

Information received from Iloilo says that the rebels are investing the town of Iloilo, and an attack on the Spanish garrison is imminent.

A Hong Kong telegram says that Admiral Dewey has made contracts for the raising of three of the sunken Spanish ships in Cebu bay.

Spain.

Nov. 15.—*El Imparcial* of Madrid says that Don Carlos has moved to London. On this account it indulges in a violent attack on the English, who refuse him to the constituted government, yet give them to conspirators and adventurers.

It is now affirmed that the Spanish peace commissioners have been authorized to yield to the American demands. The Philippine islands therefore pass away from Spain.

The recent mutiny among the Spanish soldiers in Havana on account of having ten months arrears of pay settled by payment for three months has been quelled. The ringleaders have been shipped to Spain on board of the *Albano*, and Marshal Blanco has been authorized to draw on London for the amount of arrears still due.

Nov. 16.—The government is taking strong measures to suppress any Carlist rising in the northern provinces of Spain. The minister of war has determined to abolish the territorial system of regiments as prejudicial to the maintenance of order, and has sent large quantities of heavy and quick-firing guns to places suspected of disloyalty.

Nov. 19.—The Spanish residents in Argentina have forwarded to Mr. Sagor a sum of 100,000 francs for Red Cross purposes.

The *Correo* says that the postponement of the peace commission sitting until Monday next at the instigation of the American members was solely to allow time for the Philippine insurgents to attack the Spaniards in Iloilo.

Great Britain.

Nov. 14.—The newspapers say that although the actual crisis has passed away, yet there remains a tension between Great Britain and France, who are closely watching each other's actions.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that there are several French expeditions making for points on the Upper Nile, especially with a view to occupy El Obeid, in Kordofan, between Omdurman and Fashoda. The same paper adds that Major Marchand has reported the discovery of irrefutable documents which give France prior rights to Fashoda.

The *Times*, dealing with the Spanish-American peace commission in Paris, says the Spaniards are only holding out as an excuse for delivering up the Philippines. To spare Spanish feelings the American commissioners have refrained from making any peremptory demand up to the present.

Spanish agents are endeavoring to raise a national loan in London, but bombs are entertained of their success.

Nov. 15.—The speech of Mr. Campos Salles at the farewell banquet to President Mones has been well received in London.

The merchant seamen have declared a strike, demanding an increase of pay.

The Royal Geographical Society has made a warm appeal to English millowners to fit out an expedition to the South Pole, so as not to allow the glory of its discovery to fall to another nation.

The *Times*, dealing with the expulsion of Dr. Braun, editor of the socialist organ *Forwards*, says the Prussian policy of expelling

foreigners is unworthy of a great nation, and mentions that from Schleswig alone, 100 Danes were expelled last month.

Adeline Patti, the celebrated *diva*, will marry the Swedish baron Cederstrom in February next.

Nov. 16.—The *Times* in a long and appreciative leader in the charge of government in Brazil praises the work done by ex-President Moraes and expresses its confidence that President Campos Salles will fulfill the promises made in London last May and June, especially as he is surrounded by good ministers, amongst whom it singles out Sr. Murtinho as the coming man. The article concludes with an expression of British interest in Brazil and wishes for its prosperity.

The news of an English loan to Don Carlos, which has created so much bitterness in Spain against the English, is found to be without foundation.

Information from a trustworthy source says that Russia is building 23 torpedo-boats and some cruisers to strengthen her fleet in the Far East. It is confidently expected that Great Britain will initiate her example.

Mr. Chamberlain having made a vigorous speech in Manchester in which he said the country would insist on its domination in the Nile Valley, and that he hoped to perfect and conclude an agreement with the United States, the speech has been everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm.

Nov. 17.—The *Times* says the attitude of the Spanish commissioners is less serious than it appears, as they have no reasonable alternative but to yield.

At another speech in Manchester, Mr. Chamberlain announced that an agreement exists between Great Britain, the United States, Germany and Japan. The announcement caused an immense sensation. He explained that Great Britain wanted no formal, permanent alliances to guarantee her interests. She could protect them alone with the approval of the people and the support of her colonies. But other nations had interests in the Far East that might clash with hers. "Japan is our very cordial friend and has interests identical with ours. Germany has no interests opposed to ours, but is certainly a dangerous competitor. But the English people never consider competition as hostility. As to the United States, we have a hundred reasons for friendship and not one for enmity. Our imagination becomes inflamed considering the effects that may ensue from the cordial agreement of 70,000,000 Americans with 50,000,000 British. Then the English tongue can guarantee the peace of the world."

The *Formidable* the largest battleship afloat was launched at Portsmouth yesterday by Lady Hicks-Beach. She carried the British and American burners intertwined, and this sign of alliance was deliciously applauded by the hundreds of spectators.

Nov. 18.—A reported mutiny on Lord H. M. S. *Magda* has been indignantly denied.

The news of a secret treaty offensive and defensive between Russia and China has been confirmed. Russia is to keep a force of 22,000 men in Vladivostok and China a sufficient force in Wei Hai Wei.

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battleships of 11,500 tons, two cruisers of 4,000 tons, two destroyers and eleven torpedo boats.

The Court of Cassation has resolved on revision, and orders to the chief of prisons in Cayenne will be sent to communicate the fact to the prisoner to enable him to prepare his defence. The resolution of the court has created strong presumption in favor of the innocence of Dreyfus. His friends fearful of the result of a sudden communication on his health have asked the government to break the news of the revision gently to the prisoner.

In a debate in the French chamber on a bill in favor of the army and against the nation, several deputies came to fistfights amidst a scene of general uproar.

Nov. 16.—The Chamber of Deputies voted 100,000 francs to pay for means of protection to the sovereigns and princes who will visit the exhibition of 1900.

A Spaniard named Rivas was taken prisoner with a revolver in his hand at the door of the war office in Paris. On being examined, he declared that he was trying to kill Sr. Murtinho de Rios, the president of the Spanish commission.

The Spanish commissioners have humbled a memorandum to the Americans in which they maintain their sovereignty over the Philippines and declare the American demands to be a breach of the protocol of peace.

Dreyfus has been acquainted with the fact that his case is to be re-opened. He has been allowed to have direct communication with Maître Demange, his advocate in 1894.

Nov. 17.—The Court of Cassation has ordered the writing of the *bordereau* to be compared with papers recently seized belonging to Esterhazy. A petition has been made to the court to have Dreyfus brought to Paris to bring him face to face with Remont and Paty de Clam.

The Spanish commissioners refuse to discuss any question touching the sovereignty of the Philippines. The Americans are said to have declined to submit the Philippine question to arbitration, but have offered a compensation of 30 millions of dollars. The terms of peace are expected to be signed about the end of November.

Public executions are about to be abolished in France.

Col. Picquart has been allowed to see his friends. His first visitor was Maître Libori, his advocate. Dreyfus is expected to be brought to Paris in the *Saint Nazaire* in January next.

The Spanish ambassador in Paris has insisted Mr. Faure with the order of the Golden Fleece amidst great pomp.

Nov. 18.—Dreyfus having been officially informed of the coming revision of his trial, the unfortunate man is now for the first time acquainted with the strenuous efforts that have been made on his behalf, and is allowed to receive telegrams from his friends.

The American peace commissioners have notified to the Spaniards that the government at Washington insists on a prompt termination to the sitting.

Nov. 19.—Depute Lasserre accused the government of having ruled over the country and its honor to the Jews. M. Dupuy having announced the intention of the ministers to enforce civil rights as well as to insist on respect for the army, the interpolator continued with a violent diatribe against the Court of Cassation and the Jews which provoked a scene of great disorder which made it necessary to close the session.

The peace conference has been postponed until Monday next at the request of the Americans.

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

This week the chief subject of our thoughts is, or ought to be, the change of administration. Great things are expected of Dr. Campos Salles; great things were expected of Dr. Bragança de Moraes. The best of the Latin mind towards despotism in one shape or another is shown by the general tone of newspaper and other criticism on the incoming and outgoing presidents. To hear them, one might imagine that all depended on the action of the Man at the Head of Affairs, and nothing at all on the people. The people and their ringleaders may scheme, intrigue, break the laws or keep them, conspire, revolt, at their own sweet will; but all is to go right, and prosperity is to attend their mad vagaries, or the fault lies at the door of the chief of the state, and never at that of the *gloriosos pozo brasileiros*, which cannot do wrong.

But if an Angel of Light came down to earth, and undertook to fill the office of Brazilian President, what sinners would he have? Disappointed place-hunters would accuse him of corrupt practices and nepotism; thieves and administrators would accuse him of dishonesty; patriots would accuse him of being too much of a bigot to escape to Heaven with a rag of reputation to his back, he would have his wings to thank for it, and not his virtue!

Dr. Prudente de Moraes, in his address to the medical students—the *medical students!*—used an expression which struck me as being pregnant with meaning. In England, by the way, the Man in the Street, not to mention the Prime Minister, would not be at all surprised at the views of the British medical student, either regarding politics or any other known subject, were the latter to show himself so devoid of a sense of the ridiculous as to obtrude them. But we are not in England; and, any way, Dr. Prudente was doubtless

speaking over and through the students to the nation outside. He referred to his four years' term of office as a *quarantena* (quarantine); and such, no doubt, it must have been. He told them he had always done his best for the good of the Republic; and it seems to me that every one who has observed his course with unprejudiced eyes must be disposed to answer, in homely English phrase, "I believe you, my boy!"

Apocryphal: a friend of mine once told me it had been his good fortune to be acquainted with four presidents, and ex-presidents, of the United States. One of them, who had enjoyed a second term of office, explained his feelings regarding the privilege as follows:

"During the first term our rejoices in the expectation that the trouble will be over at the end of the four years. During the second, one is consoled by the knowledge that it *must* be over at the end of the eight years. What could be likely to happen she added; were one to be condemned to it for life, I hardly dare to think so."

The brutal murder, in broad daylight in one of the principal streets of S. Paulo, of an advocate, Dr. Mario de Camargo, by an Italian hotelkeeper, has led the bar of this city to adopt the singular course of boycotting the assassin, in order to deprive him of the advantage of legal assistance for his defence.

This, of course, can only mean that in their opinion, as experts, the jury system as it exists and operates here, cannot be relied on to convict a criminal even where, as in the present case, the evidence admits of no doubt whatever.

What between the frivolous and vexatious challenging of juries, the right of interminable appeals, the stupidity, crass ignorance, or secret sympathy of juries, nothing is certain in a murder case except as regards the victim. It is common here for murderers to be absolved in the face of the clearest evidence.

But if the class from which juries are drawn be unfit to exercise their office, and if there exist any real desire to repress this form of crime—which however I take leave to doubt—then surely the legal profession might do something in its way, something more dignified, than organise a common strike directed against an Italian waiter. Cannot they continue, for example, to report on the defects of the jury system, and demand reforming legislation on the subject? I believe that, on an average, S. Paulo with its 200,000 inhabitants can show more murders in a month, than London with its 6,000,000 can show in a year.

The fact that probably more per cent of the assassins are Italians proves nothing to the point. An Italian has a neck, and he has his time, like another man, and is equally averse to have his neck take hold of either.

As you seem interested in hospitals up in Rio, I will, I am sure, be glad to hear that everything at our Hospital Samaritano is working beautifully. Under the old management of the young lady in charge who bears the charming—and therefore appropriate—name of Miss Lillian Lee, one never hears of the institution except in connection with the satisfactory performance of the purpose for which it was erected. And then the nurses are so proper, not to say so prim. When not on duty it is said they sit in rows like Miss Cornet at Blimber's young ladies, repeating verses, potatoes, laundry, primes, and psalms; and they wouldn't get away and get married, not if you went down on your knotted knees to them! The engaged couple had in the song was not to be compared to them, although

Miss Susan Jane she was so particular,
No so she a singer
I once heard of it she her
She refused one a slap right on the suncular
'Twas enough for that, says she?

Then there is Dr. Gad, whose long-sleeved hat and solemn professional manner—you would never believe he could roar out laughing—inspire a confidence which his skill confirms and justifies. The Hospital's toilet linen is duly washed in the premises—the only press admitted to the operation being the linen press—and everything is rosy.

Mrs. George Krug's "house-warming" party on Monday night was a great success. In spite of the abominable weather, nearly all the invited guests—among whom were most of the "shining lights" of our British, American, and German society—unlike their appearance, and a delightful dance was the result.

I have much pleasure in announcing the approaching departure of Mr. Ware, of the New Destination, who is quitting the Alto da Serra, which he has inhabited for the last year or two to the great satisfaction of his numerous acquaintance, and will leave for England in the *Dumbe*, on the 29th instant. It is confidently expected that this event will give a great impulse to the new works now in progress in that fashionable minnering place. Mr. Ware, better known as Long Bill the Minor Chief, and who is stated to have killed and eaten many warriors in his own country, will carry with him, besides the handsome fortune which he has realised by his own unaided exertions, the best wishes of a large circle of Paulista friends and colleagues. He leaves São Paulo without a stain on his top boots.

Extra police will now be dispensed with on the Alto.

NICODEMUS DREWDROP.

S. Paulo, 15th November, 1898.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 22nd, 1898.

Le roi est mort; vive le roi! It is a well established principle among the more highly civilized nations that government is continuous. One ruler may succeed another, but the laws and traditions of the state go on unchanged. And as the world grows older the tendency is to more firmly establish this principle, even in states where the ruler exercises despotic authority. In the republic where the executive is changed at such frequent intervals, it is practically fundamental, for without it responsible government would be impossible. No matter how despotic the executive may be, he is compelled to recognize the continuous authority of the law, the validity of judicial decision, the inviolability of legal contracts, and even the influence of tradition and precedent in the exercise of his authority. Such being the case, the change from one president to another really implies no radical change in the direction of public affairs except perhaps in methods and means. One may be inclined to favor the commercial development of the country, while his successor might be strongly prejudiced in favor of its industrial development—both having the same objects in view and both being equally determined to maintain the laws of the country and to meet all its obligations. Brazil has just witnessed the transfer of executive authority from one president to another, and nothing is more certain than that no radical change in the administration of public affairs will result. We have already expressed our high opinion of the President who has just retired from office. He did not accomplish what was expected of him, nor what he himself intended to do; but he was actuated by honorable and patriotic motives and he did the best he could. And this will probably be the record which his successor will make during the next four years. No one will question his good intentions, nor his patriotic desire to serve the country to the best of his ability. But his judgment may sometimes be at fault, prejudices may take him away from a policy of strict impartiality, bad counselors may deceive him, and his knowledge of the facts may sometimes be at fault. But he has been chosen to administer this government for the next four years and it is the duty of every citizen to give him loyal support wherever his legal authority is concerned. Difficult as the financial situation is, the political situation is less complicated and perilous than it was four years ago, and his task will, therefore be less complicated and easier. During his recent visit to Europe, Dr. Campos Salles frequently admitted that the financial situation of Brazil demands serious consideration, and that it will be the aim of his administration to put the country's finances in order and to restore the national credit. He has repeatedly affirmed his intention to reduce expenditures wherever possible, and to follow a policy of severe economy. This is the policy which the

situation demands, and the President should have the support of every citizen and of every foreign resident in carrying it out. He is a man of ability and long political experience, and he will certainly know where reforms can be introduced and economies effected. And a good augury for the realization of such reforms and economies, is the selection of a man as minister of finance, who is strongly committed to them.

The inauguration of Dr. Manoel Ferraz de Campos Salles and Dr. Francisco de Assis Rosa e Silva as President and Vice-President of the republic, took place on the 15th inst., with the customary ceremonies. The retiring President presented a report of his administration to his successor, and the latter issued a printed manifesto to the country, a summary of the principal points of which appears elsewhere. The inaugural ceremony was an imposing one, and took place at the senate chamber in presence of a large assemblage of officials, legislators, diplomats, and citizens. On returning to the Catete palace, the first act of the new President was to sign the decrees appointing the members of his cabinet, which is constituted as follows: Justice and interior, Dr. Hptacio da Silva Pessoa; finance, Dr. Joaquim Duarte Marinho; foreign affairs, Dr. Olyntho Maximo de Magalhães; industry, transportation and public works, Dr. Severino dos Santos Vieira; war, Major General João Nepomuceno Medeiros Mallet; marine, Admiral Carlos Balhazir da Silveira. These appointments have been well received, and the cabinet is considered to be in strong one.

By a decree of the 17th the executive appointed his Barão Rio Branco chief of the special mission entrusted with the settlement of the French Guyana boundary question, and Sr. D. Nicão da Cunha as secretary to the same mission. Better appointments could not have been made. Both of these gentlemen were connected with the Missions arbitration at Washington, and distinguished themselves by their thoroughness and skill in matters of so difficult a character. Their appointment for the Guyana arbitration will go far to ensure a skillful presentation of the Brazilian case and a favorable result.

The resolution of the S. Paulo lawyers not to accept the defence of the man who recently shot one of their class is not only antagonistic to every principle of justice, but it is offensive to the fundamental principles of society. The law gives to every prisoner the right of defence, and it is the duty of the courts and of the legal profession to see that he has fair and just trial. A combination of lawyers designed to deprive a certain prisoner of the benefit of professional advice and defence, operates to defeat the wise provisions of the law and to deprive the soul prisoner of an impartial and just hearing. To condemn a prisoner under such circumstances would be to make his trial a farce. But this is not the worst. When the lawyers of S. Paulo deny their services to a man who has associated one of their class, they imply that they are above and apart from the rest of the people, and that a crime committed against them must be treated differently and more severely than the same crime committed against others. We do not understand that the law bestows any special exemptions nor attacks any special sacredness to the legal profession, nor do we understand that it classifies the assassination of a lawyer as more heinous than the assassination of a physician. And yet the S. Paulo lawyers would have us feel that it is far more serious matter to kill one of their number, than it is to kill a physician, or a planter, or even a common laborer. The assumption is worse than absurd; it is mischievous!

Our unsophisticated contemporary, who truly calls himself a "rank outsider," has been placing us under many obligations lately by losing his temper and using bad language, in which he is even more fluent than in the use of figures. Everyone has heard of the angry man who never opened his mouth without putting his foot into it, and probably no one needs to be told the result. However, the town is being amused and the exhibition is doing harm only to the exhibitor, so there is no reason for us to complain. We should like to observe, if our neighbor will permit the expression, that we do not undertake to supply him with comprehension. That must be another matter between him and his Maker—to paraphrase his own words. And should he deem it advisable to solicit comprehension, perhaps it would be well to improve the occasion to pray for a little modesty and a little common-sense at the same time. They won't hurt him, and they might improve his manners. As for ourselves, he says that it must be annoying to see a rank outsider come in and walk off with the fruits of so much toil in the shape of subscriptions and advertisements.

Well, it was annoying, it must be confessed! Fortunately for us, a copy of our subscription list was left behind when it was carried off bodily without our knowledge and consent, so we have been able to go on quite as before. It has done us no harm, however, and our subscribers have long ago forgiven us for leaving their addresses at the mercy of so unscrupulous a financier. And we expect to go on for many years to come, in spite of our ignorance of exchange and of finance, and we shall do so, to a certainty, without getting our paper pointed for, without sitting on the treasury steps begging for alms, without turning our coat to keep with those in power, and without appropriating subscription lists by the wholesale. And when our financial experiences enable us to get ahead of the government to the tune of twenty centos or so, we shall not make the mistake of boasting that it will never be paid because the government can not afford to have our enmity! Should we ever descend to this level, we will probably not let our right hand know what our left hand does, and keep our mouth shut about a secret between ourselves and an Maker—if Sr. Martinho does not object.

AGAIN we have to thank kind friends for sending us information in response to our requests. A high diplomatic official of a foreign power asked for particulars of the circulation of *Ipecemista*, and in reply, to our request for particulars, replies came from all parts of Brazil and some even from Europe. Amongst these latter we would like to make public mention of the courtesy of the editor of the *Chemist and Druggist* of London, who kindly sent us a cutting from his paper of April 30 this year in which an American explorer dealt fully with the subject. Our original correspondent has taken possession of the cutting, which, with its illustrations, will probably be reproduced in the state papers of his country. He adds his thanks to ours to the editor of the *Chemist and Druggist*. Our other correspondents are too modest to allow their names to be mentioned, but we have thanked them privately.

Advocates of the expulsion of a socialist journalist from German territory. *The Times* says that the policy of expelling foreigners from its territory is unworthy a great nation. In the current month one hundred Danes have been expelled from Schleswig, and it may be assumed that other expulsions have likewise taken place in other parts of Germany. Such a policy can not fail to do harm. It can not result in anything except when used against men who are promoting disorder, simply because it creates sympathy for the individual and resentment against the authorities. No government can now hope to long maintain so oppressive a policy, for the sentiment of the day is against it. It may be carried out for a time through the assistance of a strong police and military system, but the spirit of unrest and discontent will grow until it is strong enough to break every restraint. Free speech is a better safeguard than repression, and this is just as true for the monarchy as it is for the republic.

In response to our request, for a small quantity of tobacco seed, published in our issue of October 25th, several replies have come to hand. Mr. M. T. Gunning, manager of the Minas and Rio Railway has sent us some cultivated tobacco seed grown in the Passa Quatro district of Minas, with instructions for its growth by Sur. Antonio Ribeiro Pereira. Other packets are on their way from Bahia, Pernambuco and Paraguay. We are also indebted to Mr. John A. Finlay and Mr. J. T. Murray of this city for offers of tobacco seed. It is too late before us to be relied upon, we hope to make some important tests, the result of which we intend to publish.

THE SITUATION.

President Campos Salles, on taking office on the 15th inst., issued an address to the nation and received from the outgoing President a long message containing an account of the events that occurred during the latter's administration.

In the message we find little that is new. We all know, for instance, that the ex-President had to contend with great difficulties resulting from the anarchy and confusion prevailing in the financial and administrative affairs of the country. It is to be regretted that the message is not more explicit in this respect, and that the ex-President fails to state in figures the exact amount of expenditure entailed upon his government by the pre-arranged administration. Now that we have charge of the affairs of the country are at last forced to admit the intensity of the financial crisis caused by a long series of blunders, it would be useful to discriminate clearly the responsibility of every one who has contributed to create this situation.

Among the blunders which the ex-President's administration received from that of his predecessor the following are mentioned:

Responsibility for £22,500,000 deposited in the treasury by banks of issue and used by the government; issue of £5,000,000 in paper money for payment of public expenses; issue of 125,000,000 in paper money for loans to banks; issue of 80,000,000 in bonds on the pretext of aiding national industry, which the ex-President, derived, however, no real benefit therefrom; West of Minas railway loan; debt of 40,000,000 to the Banco da Republica; naval construction contracts to the amount of £2,000,000; cost of arms and ammunition ordered to the amount of 20,000,000; cost of repairs on forts and war vessels damaged during the civil war; claims of Brazilians and foreigners against the government for

property seized and damages otherwise sustained during the war; cost of the war which still continued in Rio Grande do Sul; cost of rebuilding the Central railway; claims of local banks to the amount of 14,540,1055; debt of 6,000,000 to the state of S. Paulo; payment of 8,500,000 as a compensation for the annulment of the immigration contract with the Companhia Metropolitana.

The ex-President describes the situation during his administration as a permanent crisis, which he attributes to disturbances by the change in the form of government and by the restless ambition of unscrupulous politicians. The ex-President endeavored to improve this situation, but his efforts were thwarted by politicians who at first cordially supported his government, assuming afterwards, however, an attitude of open hostility. At this point the message is deficient, for it fails to point out the source from which those politicians derived sufficient strength to nullify the ex-President's policy. There are allegations, it is true, to apprehensions of military supremacy, but the ex-President hastens to assure us that those apprehensions were groundless in view of the facility to the government displayed by the army.

The message contains the details of the funding scheme, with which our readers are already acquainted. The latter are aware, likewise, that customs receipts have diminished and that internal revenue has increased. The government telegraphs, says the ex-president, are now almost self-supporting. Their receipts in the first half of the present year amounted to 3,500,000 against a 3,800,000 in the whole year of 1897. The post-office receipts in the first quarter of 1898 were 12 1/2 greater than in the corresponding period of last year.

Provision has been made for meeting all the government's engagements in Europe up to January, and the cash balance in the national treasury on the 15th inst. was 5,192,845 in addition to what the ex-president describes as valuable assets obtained by the government in its settlement of accounts with the Banco da Republica.

President Campos Salles in his address to the nation gives special prominence to the financial situation. He repeats what he had said on another occasion in regard to peace and order, which he very correctly considers essential to the solution of this question; but in this respect he does not seem to apprehend any difficulty, for he recognizes the persevering and orderly spirit of the Brazilian people and he evidently expects that the period of his administration will be an era of good feeling.

He renews his pledge to comply faithfully with the obligations assumed in virtue of the funding scheme. This, he says, is demanded not only by his own responsibility, but also by the very honor of the nation. We cannot, he adds, "resolve on a single expenditure or undertake any that may be postponed until we shall have set our affairs in order and regulated our accounts."

What chiefly raises anxiety at the present time, he says, is "the intensity of the financial crisis" resulting "from a long series of grave blunders." The principal causes of this crisis are, in his opinion, the following:

"Firstly, and in many instances abroad, protection to artificial industries furnished by means of heavy burdens on the tax-payers and on the treasury; the issue of large quantities of inconvertible paper, greatly depreciating the circulating medium; deficits in the budget created in benefit of office-holders and aggravated by expenditures for local objects and by the constantly increasing number of pensioners; expenditure not contemplated in the budget, but authorized by executive decree or by special appropriations voted by congress; compensation for damages allowed by courts of justice, amounting to considerable sums every year; expenses caused by internal commotions; liabilities resulting from *montepios* and deposits and from the habit of considering ordinary revenue the sums thus paid into the treasury; the constant increase in the existing debt resulting from the deficits and the consequent increase in the funded debt; imperfect collection of revenue; the moral effect of a bad financial policy leading to discredit; the consequent withdrawal of the confidence of Brazilian and foreign capitalists; the development of speculation in such surroundings like that of parasites in a decaying organism; finally, depression in exchange, which is the synthesis and symptom of all the blunders committed."

It is, consequently, towards these points that the efforts of the government for improving the situation must be directed. "Prompt, energetic and persevering action on the factors that I have pointed out as causes of our economic and financial decadence, courageously promoting the definite solution of problems instead of continuing to evade them, with postponements and temporary expedients," this, says the President, "constitutes the general outline of the policy of my administration. I see no other safe and honest road to the reestablishment of normal relations with our creditors which is the supreme aspiration imposed upon us by our self-respect and sense of honor."

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Nov. 16.—*Senate*.—The appropriation of 800,000 for aiding the drought stricken states of the north was voted in 2d discussion.

Nov. 17.—*Senate*.—Senator Vicente Machado protested against ex-President Prudente de Moraes' criticisms on the supreme court. Senator Benedicto Leite inquired why

he did not extend his protest to similar criticisms made by Marshal Floriano Peixoto in 1894.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Auphilio introduced a bill for preventing banks, companies and others from making unauthorized issues of paper money.

Nov. 18.—*Senate*.—Senator Leopoldo Bulhões in a speech on the department of finance called attention to the factors which President Campos Sales had indicated as the principal causes of the financial crisis. He pointed out what the tribunal of accounts had said in regard to the existence of a second budget, composed of special appropriations, disturbing the action of all plans for retrenchment. In this connection he presented the following figures for the years 1896 and 1897:

1896	1897
Estimated revenue.....	351,000,000
Actual do.....	330,000,000
Appropriations voted.....	315,000,000
Actual expenditure.....	332,000,000
Deficit.....	102,000,000

Chamber of Deputies.—In the discussion of the budget of the department of industry, Deputy Calogeras offered an amendment for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the best means of relieving the treasury of the burden of expenditure for the maintenance of government and assisted railways. Deputy Augusto S. Vero introduced a bill for the sanitation of the city of Rio de Janeiro.

Nov. 20.—*Senate*.—In a session the senate confirmed the appointment of Dr. Luiz Van Breen to the office of prefect of the federal district.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—By Deputy Alfredo Ellis was introduced a bill regulating the hire of agricultural laborers, and by Deputy Calogeras a bill for changing from May 3 to July 14 the day fixed for the opening of congress.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—We regret to note the death in São Paulo on the 14th inst. of Dr. Theodoro Reichert, a well-known and highly esteemed physician and banker.

—Municipal elections have recently been held in the states of Minas Gerais and Santa Catarina. There are many complaints of pressure and fraud.

—Great enthusiasm prevails in Pará over the anticipated visit of the Portuguese cruiser "Adamastor." Preparations are already making for a brilliant reception.

—At Fortaleza, Ceará, the people are complaining of the monopoly which supplies that city with fresh beef. They say that the beef furnished is very dear and of bad quality.

—A telegram of the 14th from Uberaba, Minas Gerais, says that the season there is rainy, which is of benefit to the planters who are extending their cultivation of cereals and cotton.

—Castillitas in Rio Grande do Sul are said to have received telegrams from Gen. Pithoreo Machado stating that Campos Sales has promised to remove Gen. Carlos Telles and Memia Barreto.

—A Curitiba telegram of the 14th says that a detachment of soldiers, to whom the government owes three months pay, are parading the streets of that city in a famishing condition. They number about 300 men.

—The government of the state of Pará some time since gave an order to Sr. Domingos Angelis to paint a historical representation of the last hours of Cúbo Gomes. The painting is 5.40x3.70 metres and contains 4 figures.

—The republicans of Pará gave a banquet to Senator Jório Chamone at the Rio theatre on the 16th inst. During the speeches Senator Antonio Lemos e Silva, the guest of the evening and presented his name as candidate for the governorship of the state.

—A Bahia telegram of the 14th brings the welcome news that abundant rains have at last fallen throughout the interior of that state. Much damage has already resulted from the drought, but it is expected that the rains are in time to save the people from serious disaster.

—According to the *Tribuna Popular* of S. Carlos do Pinhal, São Paulo, Dr. Afonso de Azevedo, of that city, has succeeded in extracting first class timber from a plant growing in that locality. The plant is said to be abundant and its cultivation easy, but the name is not given.

—According to a private letter from Pará, the costs of living in that part of Brazil are very heavy. A litre of fresh milk costs 2500, and your lameness does you a favor by charging only 1500 for wasting a lady's blouse. The Amazon may be the garden of the world, but that doesn't make it any the easier to live there.

—A Victoria telegram of the 17th reports a fight between the police and a band of gypsies, apparently those which were recently driven out of the state of Rio de Janeiro. It is said that the chief of the band was killed. For a long time bands of vagabonds and criminals, calling themselves gypsies, have been a source of terror in the eastern districts of Rio de Janeiro, and it is to be hoped that the authorities have at last succeeded in breaking them up.

—Felicia Alessandria has a good head for business, and will some day go back to sunny Spain with money enough for one of those legendary castles. She lives in Pará, and a few days ago gave birth to a girl baby. Instead of fondling and loving the baby, and of buying pretty things for it, she at once sold the child to another woman for 2000 cash. It spoke for itself; she will take no risks and the cash is safely stowed away against the rainy days of misfortune. And, happily, she has gone to some one who will value her above the few dirty pieces of paper which make up the beggarly sum of 200!

MORRO VELHO ATHLETIC CLUB.

SEASON 1898.

The batting averages of the above club for the past season were:

	At bats	Runs	Average
E. Jones.....	11	101	11.22
J. Holman.....	9	79	9.87
H. Gout.....	13	62	9.45
T. Stevens.....	10	81	8.88
J. Mundy.....	13	110	8.46
T. Gill.....	8	57	7.12
T. Tullin.....	12	66	6.60
R. J. Hinton.....	12	67	5.85
P. Harvey.....	7	29	4.35
S. Turner.....	12	50	4.55
W. G. Dunstan.....	7	25	1.16
A. Grenfell.....	12	41	4.00
J. Stephens.....	11	26	2.37

The bowling analysis shows as follows:

	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
T. Albertson.....	3	456	67	13.51
E. Jones.....	5	456	140	26.58
T. Stevens.....	6	501	276	50.52
T. Gill.....	7	680	275	42.65
J. Drew.....	7	581	187	28.68
J. Holman.....	4	171	96	10.92
T. Tullin.....	5	539	157	16.98

RAILROAD NOTES

—The *Journal do Commercio* of Juiz de Fora says that the station of the Central railway in that city is most effectively lighted. Kerosene lamps are still used, though the city is provided with an electric light installation.

—It would be interesting to know what has been the result of attaching young military officers to the staff of the Central railway. What is the service to which they are assigned, and what advantages do they derive from it? We are led to ask these questions because we read that a cavalry lieutenant has just been relieved from duty on that railway. We can understand that an officer of engineers might derive great benefit from one or two years' service on a large railway, but we can't see how a cavalry officer is to be benefited by it. However, we are open to instruction on this point.

—One of our Argentine contemporaries has been led into a curious mistake as to the reason for the building of the railway was so called while speaking of Mr. E. W. Brown's appointment as general manager. He says: "The Leopoldina C. Co. is a man through a very rich mine, carrying the bulk of the coffee and sugar production of the country, while the name of Leopoldina is a name which has been in the district through which it crosses has been in Leopoldina." The Leopoldina took a special leave to the time of the boom in 1880 and 1881 and it is principally due to the efforts of Comd. Leopoldina, after whom the system was named, that it went ahead then. Leopoldina is now in very bad circumstances, and is reported to have lost pretty well all the his fortune that he amassed by his connection with the railway.

—As a matter of fact the Leopoldina railway derived its name from that of the Empress's second daughter, the Princess Leopoldina.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The two German training ships, *Saba* and *Nara*, are expected to be in the River Plate early next month after an instruction course between Rio and Montevideo.

—The passengers arrived in Rio on the 18th inst. by the Pacific S. N. Co. steamer *Tequila*, were the following: Dr. E. Arnau and wife, Mr. J. Alves Lima, and Mr. R. A. Borch.

—The heavy storms to the south of us have delayed the arrival of both the Pacific and the Portuguese Maritimes mail steamers, their departure being now posted for to-morrow evening.

—The illumination of the war vessels in port on the evening of the 15th was very effective. The night was dark and cloudy, which gave a good background for the lights, and especially for the searchlights.

—The Lamport & Holt liner *Raffin* left on the 22nd inst. with the following passengers from Rio: To New York Mr. J. Sullivan and Mr. F. H. Farechild. To Pernambuco: Mr. A. Gentil, and 7 third class passengers.

—The American battleships "Oregon" and "Iowa" and the transport "Celtic" left port on Saturday afternoon last. The officers and crews were greatly pleased with their reception here and would gladly have remained in port a few days longer.

—The supreme court of justice in Buenos Aires has decided that if a passenger upon an ocean steamer becomes ill and in consequence lands at a port en route, the owners of the steamer must return the passage money for the rest of the voyage.

—The passengers who left Rio by the same steamer, on the same day were: Mr. David Campbell, Senator L. Muel, Mr. Vidal Bitencourt and wife, Messrs. Oscar Silva, Paulo S. Jacintho, José Pereira Braga, Fernando N. Pereira and N. Jenkins.

—The *Puiz* of the 15th inst. describes the Portuguese cruiser "Adamastor" as the Portuguese squadron's surety Portugal can ask for no higher compliment. If every ship is a squadron, when under her flag, then every man must be a legion and Portugal is invincible.

—The passengers left Rio by the same steamer on the 14th inst. were: For Buenos Aires: Mr. Bartha Rosenblatt, Mr. W. H. Goldstein, Mr. J. P. Gilman and a child, Mrs. Irvine and child, Mr. E. C. Mavegondile, and Mr. W. Vogel. For Montevideo: Mr. Leopoldo Raya.

—The passengers who left Rio on the 14th inst. by the Hamburg Südamerikanische liner *Poderia* were the following: For Açores: Mr. J. J. Christomode Andrade. For Bahia: Messrs. T. Desherbellis, Robert Bimpape, Comd. Antonio Carlos Pereira, Mr. Sylvador A. Almeida Freitas and family. For Victoria: Messrs. Carl Muller and Max Catterfeld.

—The following passengers landed at Rio on the 18th inst. by the Royal Mail steamer *Thames* were: From Buenos Aires: Messrs. F. S. Yule, F. T. Henri, Cassels, P. Z. Scheer, Adolfo Steinhaus, Mr. H. Vicente Hoare and child. From Montevideo: Messrs. Amal de Barros, Francisco de Mello Pimentel, Miguel de Pinho Machado, Julio P. dos Santos, José E. Guimarães and S. Henderson.

—The passengers who left Rio and the 16th by the same steamer were the following: For Southampton: Messrs. David Beans, and Arthur Harley. For Vigo: Mr. Rost Gasp. For Lisbon: Messrs. Augusto Reis and wife, Augustinho A. Rodriguez. For Pernambuco: Mr. Bento Costa. For Bahia: Messrs. A. J. Elias dos Santos, Nicanor N. Barreto, Colombo Alexandre, Mrs. Anna Venezolana and Dr. A. Martins Valverde.

—There was a general leave taking on the part of our naval visitors on Saturday last. At daybreak the Indian squadron, composed of the *Carlos Alberto*, *Clafel* and *Piropo*, and the Portuguese, followed at 8 a.m. the British cruiser "Thetis"—all bound for Rio de Janeiro.

—River Plate. The *Boegle* left for south on the 14th. At 5 p.m. the Americans, "Oregon," "Howe" and "Celtic" also took their departure, followed soon after by the Germans "Nixe" and "Sophie."

—The passengers who landed at Rio on the 18th inst. by the Pacific S. N. Co. liner *Berna* were the following: Miss E. Hindell, Messrs. John Stark, Wolstenholme, Menard Ribeiro, José Pascho Simões, Ernesto Westman, Antonio A. Costa, Joseph Mowson, E. Arago, Miguel Vazillo, Augusto Pinto, Miss Maria E. de Deus, Mrs. Jane Schuler and 2 children. Messrs. Eugene Rott, Jules Dillier, Francisco de Melo, Manoel Cardoso, José C. Lago, José Maria Filho, Mr. Antonio Borges, wife, and 3 children.

—The passengers who left Rio by the *Berna* on the 16th on her outward voyage were: Messrs. José Mano, Paul Goll, W. H. Walker, Walter H. Light, J. H. Robertson, and Gustavo Brendel.

—The trade with Brazil has been livelier during the past week. A steamer was taken up to load for Rio while several large parcels of wheat, maize, flour, jerked beef, etc., have been looked at rates which denote a slight advance on previous quotations. A deekspace to Rio was, also, engaged at £2 per head of cattle, despite the statement on the part of the representative of the meat monopoly at Rio to the effect that the steamers taken up for several voyages were more than sufficient to keep that market fully supplied with cattle.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Nov. 7.

—The passengers arrived in Rio on the 18th inst. by the Royal Mail steamer *Zeugl* were the following: From Southampton: Mr. A. Portella and family, Mrs. Pinho and family, Mr. A. J. P. Clarkson, Mr. Long and 2 children, Mr. W. B. Baldwin Kewes. From Cherbourg: Dr. A. Santos Moreira, Mrs. Kuling, Mr. Leers. From Lisbon: Mr. J. P. Auerbach, Mr. J. A. Alves Saraiva, Visconde de Sáfide, Mr. J. A. Soares Soares, wife and family, Mr. Augusto C. dos Santos and wife, Mr. L. Antunes, Mrs. N. O. Rocha, wife and family. From Pernambuco: Dr. J. S. Castro Barbosa and child, Mr. H. F. Hilton, Col. Borges Lima, Dr. J. Castro Leite, Mr. D. R. Guimarães. From Bahia: Mr. W. Litchfield, Mrs. Roza Vaz, Mr. J. F. Zucardino, Mr. M. P. Alvarenga, Mr. E. Duconet and wife, Mr. J. R. Corsino, Mr. A. J. Carvalho and wife, Mr. J. B. S. de A. child and family, Mr. R. V. Cunha, Mr. J. S. dos Santos, Mr. J. M. Duvast, Mrs. A. Broga, Mr. L. S. Dias, Mr. A. M. de Silva, Mrs. E. G. Mathilde, Mrs. Maia and child, Mr. A. Burgess and wife, Mr. T. Luz and wife, Mr. W. Lindt, Mr. H. Braen, Dr. F. Carvalho, Mrs. A. M. de Jesus, Mrs. C. M. de Jesus, Mr. Presley Loques, Messrs. G. de Queiroz, J. C. Linnet, S. Baruet, A. S. Dourado and G. Rocha.

—The only 1st class passenger who arrived in Rio on the 16th inst. by the Lamport & Holt steamer *Philias*, was Mr. Charles Moore, from Liverpool.

—The only first-class passenger who landed in Rio from the N. Z. S. S. *Gothic* was Mr. E. C. Mavegondile.

—The passengers who left Rio by the N. Z. S. S. *Gothic* on the 12th inst. were: Miss Nora E. Cox, Mrs. Harwood Jones, Mrs. J. P. Gregory, Mrs. Lina Rhind, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Gibbons and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Wicket and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Goulin, Mr. and Mrs. Rosenwald and Mrs. Rosenwald, Mrs. D. E. O'Day, Miss Jessie Wyatt, Miss Louise Littlefield, Messrs. J. White, H. T. White, G. W. Constable, T. A. Young, C. S. Allee, Thaddeus Pizi, J. T. Richards, T. G. Criss, A. H. Thompson, Alfred and Sidney Woodhouse, A. Leacey, George Munier, A. Penndlock.

LOCAL NOTES

—On the 15th Col. Bellarmino de Mendonça assumed command of the police brigade of this capital.

—It is announced that the minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Olympio de Magalhães, has resolved to reside at Tijuca.

—It is stated in a São Paulo journal that President Campos Sales' bill at the Hotel dos Empregados amounted to 8000 per diem.

—Policemen of notoriously bad conduct have been expelled from the force by the new commander, Col. Bellarmino de Mendonça.

—The senate, in secret session on the 16th inst., approved the appointment of Dr. Luiz Van Breen as prefect of this city, vice Dr. Cesário Alvim, resigned.

—The retiring chief of police on the 14th inst. sent all the furniture and gambling appliances captured during various raids on illicit gambling houses, in the public deposit.

—Dr. Cesário Alvim was appointed prefect of the federal district on the 15th inst. and resigned on the 16th.

—Was' so soon has he been done for.

—We wonder what he was begun for!

—The German colony of this capital gave a very enjoyable picnic to the officers and crews of the corvettes "Nixe" and "Sophie" at Pampulha on Sunday the 14th inst. The *Corvette Petropolis* was engaged for the occasion and it is estimated that fully 50 persons took part in the entertainment.

—The presence of the Portuguese cruiser "Adamastor" in Brazilian waters has led to the opening of a subscription for presenting to Admiral Augusto C. Castilho a token of gratitude for having saved the lives of several hundreds of Brazilians from the torosity of the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto in March, 1897.

—Among the passengers who have here today for New York is Miss Erika Zengel, the sister in law of P. S. Campos General Engene S. Vero. This young lady who lectures in the *Raffin* in company with the Rev. L. L. Kinsolving and family, has made many friends in Rio, and in wishing her *bon voyage* we hope it is not *adieu* but *au revoir*.

—Among the passengers arriving by the Royal Mail steamer *Duncker* on the 14th inst. we note the names of Mr. A. J. P. Clarkson and family, well known in Rio, S. Paulo, and various other cities of Brazil, where Mr. Clarkson has held positions of trust in connection with the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, and its successor the British Bank of South America.

—The weather on the 16th was not so favorable as could have been desired. It rained a good part of the preceding night, and the clouds threatened rain throughout a great part of the day. There were intervals of sunshine, however, and the cloudy weather modified the heat to some extent. The military bands drew large crowds of people into the city and the ceremony of installing the new President passed off successfully.

—It is stated that Dr. Cesário Alvim before resigning the office of prefect of the federal district had decided to postpone signing the contracts recently authorized by the municipal council preferring to await the law which congress is expected to vote for regulating the question of municipal government in this district. Among the contracts which were thus to be postponed are, we understand, those with the tramway companies of this city.

"Oh dear, no!
Not for Joe!
Not for Joseph
If he knows it!"

Which of course means that Joseph Philip Wileman has secured his foothold at the national printing office by having a contract signed at the "contentioso" bureau of the treasury department before the new government came in for printing his official paper. A provident and far-seeing man is Joseph!

—Some weeks ago a letter-carrier was arrested for violating the mail packages and letters entrusted to his care, a number of letters and various enclosures being found in his room. On the 17th the papers relating to the investigation were sent to the *Procuradoria*, in which not only was the theft proved, but it was shown from the records that the man had been up on previous occasions for stealing fowls, lottery tickets, etc. It is singular that such a man should have been employed as a letter-carrier.

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 32,648 bags, against 36,809 bags a week ago. The

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